## Business Notices

A MORNING RIDE. The sunbeams were dencing, the horses were prancing, We rode, oh! so gayly away; And love was adorning the beautiful morning, For Nellic was with me that day.

Sweet Neilie! she prattled, while swiftly we rattled, Along on the flower-bord red road: Along on the flower-bordered road:

And between lips so merry, as red as a chetry,
How whitely her pearly teeth glowed.

Those teeth so beguiling, while sweet she was smiling.
Of health and of tidiness told.
(She used SOZODONT surely—and she whispered demurely
A "yes" that was dearer than gold.

IT IS A POSITIVE LUXURY

to brush the teeth with SOZODONT, so fragrant and re-freshing is it, and so pleasant is the taste it leaves in the mouth after the operation. Then how gratifying is the effect, and how complacent feels the beholder who views in the glass a row of twaries rendered spottess by this lenigm and delightful toilet article. Only a few drops on the brush is needed for an ablution, and yet it is wondrously effective.

The best regulator of the digestive organs and the best appetizer known, is DR. SIEGERT'S Angostara Bitters. Try it.

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure : 6 for \$9. None better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

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## New-Work Daily Tribanc

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1892.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Poreign.-A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Argentine Republic, and telegraphic communication has been cut off, === The King of Dahomey's soldiers have made serious attacks upon the French possessions. = A deputation of un employed London workingmen waited upon the Lord Mayor with demands for relief. \_\_\_\_ Mrs. Montague has been indicted for manslaughter in Publin County, for killing her little daughter, Congress.—The House in session: The general denate on the Free Wool bill was closed; the Elections Committee's majority report was submitted in favor of seating Noyes.

Domestic .- Governor McKinley and ex-Speake Reed addressed two big mass-meetings in Providence; Mr. Cleveland spoke in the same city --- Fully fifty lives were lost by the recent storm in Kansas; great damage was done to property elsewhere in the West, and in Texas. the sealing fleet is busily engaged along the western coast. === Asa P. Potter, ex-president of the Maverick Bank, in Boston, pleaded not

guilty to the indictments against him. City and Suburban.-Athletic games of the Seventh Regiment took place. - The New-York and New-York East Conferences continued their sessions. === The State Senate inquiry into the coal combination was continued. = A large crowd assembled to see the boxing contests at the

Manhattan Athletic Club. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and cooler, with chances of showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 56 3-8.

No success has up to now attended the efforts of the police authorities to discover and capture the authors of the terrific explosion in Brooklyn and of the two incendiary fires in this city which took place early yesterday morning. The damage done by the explosion in Brooklyn was limited to the smashing of the windows of at least a dozen houses in the vicinity, while the flames in the two instances of arson uptown were promptly extinguished by the Fire Department. In none of the three cases in question has it been found possible to assign any reason or object for the outrages, which have created much alarm in the neighborhood of the localities where they occurred.

Once more has the Massilia, the vessel to which we are indebted for the recent outbreak of typhus in New-York, reached this port. As on the occasion of her former voyage across the Atlantic to our shores, she is freighted with foreign immigrants. This time, however, the sanitary authorities are determined to prevent | ing will be needed to avert serious embarrass at all costs the ship from contaminating the health of this community with germs of fell disease engendered by starvation and want in the most poverty-stricken districts of the Old World. A searching investigation into the condition and antecedents of the passengers has been ordered, and the ship will be detained in quarantine as long as the remotest danger at \$7,295,000, and all other disbursements, inof infection remains.

It is a remarkable fact, and one that speaks volumes for the enlightened liberality and generous spirit which characterize both the French Nation and its present Government, that nearly all the principal members of the Commune of 1871 have developed into well-to-do citizens, enjoying the respect and the esteem of their fellow-countrymen. Many of them now hold high office under the Government, while with but few exceptions all appear to have will in the careers which they adopted on the proclamation of the amnesty. Elsewhere in our issue of to-day "Ex-Diplomat" publishes some interesting personal reminiscences concerning several of the most noteworthy of these cases of complete recovery from political scarlet

The additional news concerning the destructive storm in the West confirms the first accounts of great damage to life done by it. There is whether it was a cyclone or a tornado. But the

The path of the storm seems to have been very wide: or rather, there were a number of more or less independent storms at the same time distributed over a wide area. Chicago again earned for itself the title of" Windy City"; but the citizens will doubtless improve the opportunity to say that neither a tornado nor a cyclone can produce much effect on its solidly built blocks of buildings. In the West there would seem to be quite as much need for a storm-abater as for a rain-compeller, and doubtless one of these days the great army of scientific cranks will tackle this subject.

THE POLICE AND THE GRAND JURY. The gist of the presentment made to Recorder Smyth by the Grand Jury on Friday is this, that the existence in large numbers of vicious and unlawful establishments is so inconsistent with the proved discipline and skill of the Police Department as to produce the conviction that they pay for the immunity which they enjoy. The presentment gives official expression to prevalent opinion, and that is its chief value. It makes no novel or startling accusation, but it embodies and puts on record the general belief of the community. Whether or not it leads to indictments, it serves a useful purpose, inasmuch as it tends to promote the growing revolt against Tammany

The Grand Jury deserves cordial thanks and commendation for its thorough work and firm utterances, and not the less because some police officials are bitterly complaining of injustice. Inspector Byrnes does himself no credit by denouncing the presentment as a gross outrage against "a Police Department whose efficiency cannot be equalled in this or any other country." This is the sort of response which greeted Dr. Parkhurst's first decisive and courageous arraignment of the Tammany administration. In the mouth of Inspector Byrnes we hope it means nothing more than unnecessary and unreasonable personal irritation. In most cases it has meant either an insolent contempt of public opinion or anxiety finding expression in bluster. The police officials make haste to say that charges without indictments are unjust and harmful, and repeat the stale and meaningless assurance that they are now and always ready to discharge any member of the force who is proved guilty of corruption. Of course nobody who had been convicted of bribe-taking and sent to Sing Sing would be What are the police authorities willing to do in tion which interests the community. Are they from open and prosperous dens of vice are false, by closing and keeping them closed and bringing their owners into court? Are they going to reassure the community by a rigid application of reason to the facts presented by the Grand Jury? Are they going to institute a resolute investigation on their own account and make their discoveries public? Or are they going to continue boasting about the finest police force in the world and complaining of ingratitude and injustice?

These are questions which it is worth their while to answer, whether they appreciate that fact or not. For unless the signs of popular feeling are at fault, Tammany with all the implements of power in its possession is beginning to totter toward its fall. Its arraignand specifications which were insolently demanded; its identification with the infamous crimes which made the Legislature its creature : have been outraged by his appointment want the base uses to which it has put its fraudulent it. Why should they not have it? majority at the State Capital; the treacherous and costly jobs by which it has tried to swindle this city; the stinging rebuke which it has just received from tens of thousands of voters of its connivance at shameful and destructive vices-all these recent incidents and disclosures are working together for its ruin. The numerical majority against it is fast becoming a practical majority. Inspector Byrnes talks about resigning. We advise him instead of indulging in these cheap fulminations to apply all his sagacity and energy to the task which the Grand Jury has set before him. Unlike the one which preceded it, and which appeared to think that its mission was to cheer and strengthen evil-doers, this body of citizens fairly represented the intelligence and virtue of the community. It did a needful work without flinch ing, and in consequence it has the public confidence and approbation. If the police authorities are wise they will accept its admonitions as the voice of the people and profit by the stern warning which they have received.

THE COST OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Of course it was expected that the actual outlay for the World's Fair would exceed the original estimates. Enterprises of such magnitude are not to be anticipated with mathematical accuracy in every detail, but the latest estimate of \$22,226,400, furnished by President Baker to the Congress Investigating Committee, will excite general surprise. The disbursement of such an immense sum implies, moreover, a weight of responsibility concerning which the country is entitled to every guarantee; and the report of the Committee of Inquiry will be awaited with no ordinary interest. If Mr. Baker's figures are correct, the Fair will be the most expensive, as well as the biggest, ever undertaken, and adroit financierment. Official figures published some months age

placed the Fair's resources at 823,135,145, including \$5,608,110 of stock subscriptions \$5,000,000 of Chicago bonds, and \$10,000, 000 of prospective gate receipts. The total cost of all the Exposition structures was placed cluding operating expenses, at \$10,530,053. This would have left a margin of \$5,310,092. against which the management might have incurred contingent obligations. But their application to Congress in February for a second appropriation, instead of a loan, showed that they expect to exhaust available resources in other directions. It was reported then that subscribers to the capital stock had paid in 60 per cent of the original subscription. By April 1 the city of Chicago was expected to have also paid in \$3,000,000 of the \$5,000,achieved distinction, affluence and popular good- 000 worth of bonds. The gate receipts will unquestionably be large. The great international shows of the last thirty years have easily drawn from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 visitors. At the Centennial the admissions from May 10 to November 10, 1876, numbered 9.910,966; but the total cash receipts from this source were only \$3,813,724. The Chicago estimate may, therefore, well be ac-

cepted with reserve. President Harrison in his message to Congress recognized the fact that Chicago had fulfilled her financial promises, and, while de a considerable difference of opinion as to clining to recommend a grant of the specific sum solicited, advised the extension of "just victims of it would doubtless say that if it was and reasonable further support" to what has

a cyclone then they prefer a tornado, and if | now assumed the character and proportions of | Indeed, it would be unfair not to say that, as | ciation will in a short time be able to announce ernment has already contributed \$1,500,000. Individual appropriations aggregating over and from foreign nations an official investment of \$5,000,000 is confidently expected. It is therefore doubly essential that some definite understanding of the limit of expenditure should speedily be reached.

> SHALL JUDGE MAYNARD BE ANSWERED? Again we call the attention of the Court of Appeals to the peculiar position in which it has been placed by the letter of Judge Maynard to the judges of that court in vindication of his conduct in the matter of the stolen election returns. That letter has so far gone unanswered. In a newspaper interview one of the judges has expressed the opinion that Maynard's explanation was entirely satisfactory and fully justified his action. It was breadly intimated, if not clearly asserted, by the lawyers whom the State pays for conducting Maynard's defence in the investigation now in progress, that the appointment of Maynard The very fact that the personal equation is igwas asked for by the Judges of the Court of nored by the Church leads men the more to Appeals. Nothing of an official character has yet appeared in contradiction of this statement. The nearest approach to anything like a denial was Mr. Peckham's assertion on the witnessstand that to his positive knowledge his brother, Judge Rufus W. Peckham, did not approve the appointment but vigorously denounced it. But even Judge Peckham, to whom Maynard's letter was addressed as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, has said nothing publicly or officially on the subject, nor does it appear that he has answered Maynard's letter.

Are the Judges of the Court of Appeals aware that so long as Maynard's letter goes unanswered, and the assertion of his lawyers that they advised his appointment goes unchallenged and uncontradicted, they are held responsible in the public mind for something very like complicity in this scandalous transaction? Do they know that their silence under such an imputation is construed by Maynard and his friends as indisputable evidence of their sympathy with him, and by the public as an admission of the truth of the damaging allegations of the Maynard gang? Even if they had not been appealed to by Maynard personally : even if he had not put out his explanation and justification, the scandal of the whole proceeding was so notorious, and the stench of it se overpowering, that a proper respect for the kept on the payroll, and it is merely silly to dignity of the beach, and a reasonable degree imagine or pretend that such talk as this is a of regard for their own reputations, would sufficient answer, or any answer at all, to the seem to call for some action on their part in grave and weighty findings of a Grand Jury. an official capacity. We are not unaware that some of the Judges have openly expressed their advance of a conviction? That is the ques- indignation at the appointment, and others have less publicly but no less emphatically given going to demonstrate that the inferences drawn utterance to their disapproval of the whole transaction. But that does not cover the case

or remove the responsibility. The fact remains that Maynard addressed to them a letter in vindication of his conduct. which letter has been pronounced by leading lawyers of his own party to have been in its brazen and defiant attempts to justify his crime more damning, if possible, than the crime itself-and that that letter remains unanswered. What is the natural inference? What else can people think but that the Judges of the Court of Appeals accept his explanation and vindicate his action? What other construction can be put upon their silence? Are the Judges of the Court of Appeals willing that this should go so? Maynard has submitted his case to them as the only proper tribunal. He is one ment by Dr. Parkhurst, followed by the proofs of their number. Ostensibly he wants an answer. Whether he wants it or not, the people of the State of New-York who believe they

CLERICAL POLITICS IN METHODISM.

The scandal which is now agitating the New-The Department of State is informed that all parties, and this last fearless affirmation of York Methodist Conference is a most unsavory The writing of anonymous letters, always cowardly and contemptible, becomes a ing a reputation. And when a minister of the Gospel employs such tactics to bring odium upon a brother minister it is not easy to find words with which to characterize its baseness. only two or three men; but until they are dis-covered and punished the good name of the whole Conference, and of Methodism generally, is at stake, the more so because other similar incidents have some into public view in the Methodist Church. A few days ago the presiding elder of the Dover District of Maryland was accused of having assailed the reputation of some of his brethren, in letters, and of having done many dishonorable things to further his ambition and power. And recently "Zion's Herald," a Methodist paper of Boston, published a circular letter on ecclesiastical politics in the Methodist Church, which was followed a little later by a sensational address on the same subject by Dr. L. T. Townsend, of Boston. Both the circular and the address charged that wirepulling and political manipulation are widespread in the Methodist Church, that men, some of them high in the Church, make use of means to strike down their rivals and advance themselves, that would be considered dishonorable even outside the Church, and that as a result the good name and repute of the Church are seriously impaired. In a second address Dr. Townsend attempted to read a number of letters substantiating his charges, but he was not allowed to do so, on the ground that he had not obtained the permission of the writers to re-

> yeal their names. These and many other incidents, such as the present scandal in the New York Conference, indicate a state of affairs in the Methodist Church that should give its friends grave concern. At the same time, it is not easy to see how the evil can be remedied, for it grows out of the ecclesiastical polity of the Church; and even if there was any general desire to medify that polity, which there is not, it could not be safely or wisely done. Its system of presiding elderships is an important feature of its government. Its bishops, having no diocesan functions, cannot have any accurate personal knowledge of the Conferences over which they exer cise jurisdiction. Consequently they are dependent on the presiding elders for advice and information, and practically the presiding elders are entirely irresponsible to any one for the way in which they perform their duties. If they are so minded, and being human, sometimes they are so minded, they can run the district over which they preside with little regard to the interests of the Church. They can keep disagreeable rivals from reaching the promotion they deserve, and in a multitude of ways they can advance their own interests while acting seemingly in the line of their duty. That this is a weak spot in the polity of the Methodist Church will not be denied by any candid Methodist. But at the same time, as we have said, its machinery is so nicely adjusted and balanced that any attempt to bring about a reform by modifying the system of

presiding elderships might be disastrous.

Nor are presiding elders the only sinners.

it was a tornado they would choose a cyclone. a great National enterprise. The Federal Gov- a rule, they have discharged their duties with The wirepullers among them have been rela-\$3,000,000 have been made by different States, tively very few. Others in the Church must share with them the discredit of engaging in clerical politics. The scandal in the New-York Conference shows how eagerly the ministers strive for "Conference honors." While this feeling is by no means confined to the Methodist Church, the peculiar pelity of that Church tends to give it undue prominence. The system of Methodism is imperial in its character. It is a machine, splendid and effective, it is true, but supremely indifferent to the personal feelings and ambitions of its individual ministers. Every one of them, from the highest to the lowest, must have his character passed upon by his brethren in the Conference; and every one of them is in theory bound to go wherever his superiors send him without a murmur of dissent. But human nature is pretty much the same everywhere; and it is not strange that ambitious men, feeling that the Church is not doing anything for them. should be tempted to work for themselves. desire the honors which the Church has in her gift. And hence wirepulling and manipulation, and schemes for personal aggrandizement become more noticeable in the Methodist Church, though doubtless they are no more prevalent in other churches. What the Church can do to reform this abuse is not very clear. But it is certain that all good Methodists regret its existence, and stand ready to purge the Church of those who are responsible for it.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE AT SEVENIY. On the 3d day of April, 1822, the author of A Man Without a Country" himself began to have a country. So if figures are as conscientious as they have the reputation of being, he is seventy years old this spring Sunday. Arithmetic is arithmetic, but those who know him best, without meaning any disrespect to that popular science, feel to insist that there is a mistake in the reckoning. For Dr. Hale is distinctively and pre-eminently a young man -one of the boys, in fact, whom his neighbor, Dr. Holmes, loves to celebrate. Take 1822 from 1892 and you get 70, according to conventional subtraction as taught in the schoolbooks. All the same, on this latest birthday Hale cannot possibly confess to more than twenty.

Gray temples at twenty? yes, white, if you please, Where the snow falls the talchest there's nothing can freeze.

What Lowell wrote of Emerson when Emerson was sixty-five may with equal felicity be applied to Colonel Ingham to-day: "What an antiseptic is a pure life! He has that privilege of the soul which abelishes the calendar and presents him to us always the unwasted contemporary of his own prime." A year ago Dr. Hale was introduced to an

audience on the Pacific Coast as the best beloved of American authors. That is his proud distinction, and he has won it by steadily employing his act as a novelist and a story-teller, not for art's sake, but for humanity's sake. In his recent admirable address upon James Russell Lowell Mr. Cartis pointed out that the master impulse of Lowell's literary activity was not nesthetic but moral. The characterization fits Hale still more closely. He is, first of all, a moralist, a philanthropist, a teacher, in the highest and broadest sense of these terms, and his vast and versatile labors out of his pulpit with his pen just as surely as those in his pulpit with his tongue have been carried on in obedience to that most practical and beneficent of injunctions: "Whether therefore ye cat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," It is the general recognition of this fact which has so greatly endeared him to his countrymen. They remember with all gratitude and affection as they greet him to-day that this is he who has rendered large and important services to mankind as a man of letters; that this is he who has been a model crime when it is done for the purpose of smirch; brotherhood of man and of what a citizen who is truly public spirited should be. They be lieve they understand why it is that he is but twenty now that he is seventy. Their explanation is that, because of his generosity of soul Presumably, the anonymous letters which the he has found the service of truth as of beauty Conference is investigating were the work of perfect freedom, and so has gone on from strength to strength with an optimistic virility begotten of freedom. If they refrain from naming him a second Abou Ben Adhem it is because they have a strong suspicion that Abou would be proud to be named the Edward Everett Hale of his age.

THE TRIBUNE, whose columns have frequently been enriched by contributions from his brilliant, incisive pen, tenders Dr. Hale the assurances of its distinguished consideration. May his days be very long in the land which is so greatly indebted to him. Our country, yes, the wide, wide world, is better and brighter because of the power and beauty of his life.

THE GEANT MONUMENT FUND.

At length a truly businesslike effort is being put forth to secure the remaining sum required in their efforts to secure pure bred stock from for the erection of the monument to General the Turkish dominions. Grant, which has been under contemplation ever since his burial at Riverside. It would be idle now to indulge in criticisms of the work that certificate of character pretty quickly, the done heretofore by the men in charge of the Bar Association will leave him no character to monument fund, or to impute to them an error of judgment in laying plans for a memorial of devoting themselves assiduously and earnestly and THE TRIBUNE has been more than glad to note from day to day the increasing interest which is being displayed by the business men of the city. Meetings have lately been held at the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, the Merchants' Club and elsewhere, and steps bave been taken for the appointment of committees to make a thorough and systematic canvass of the various branches of

There is no doubt that the money can and will be raised. The present movement is not only characterized by earnestness, but it is marked by the thorough organization which is an almost certain premonition of success. New-York City is in honor bound to rear the Grant Monument. It must be done by private contributions, not by an appropriation from the public treasury. In fact, we do not remember any suggestion that such an appropriation should be made. If the money for the monument had been promptly secured, no question would ever have arisen in reference to the removal of the General's remains to Washington. The completion of the fund now will put an end for good and all to the suggestions made from time to time concerning this matter in Congress. If the various auxiliary committees do their duty diligently and are met in the right spirit, the fund will soon be completed. We are glad to see the work of raising money recommenced with such vigor and skill, and

PROFESSOR STONE'S DISCOVERY. To the intelligent reader we do not need to introduce Professor Stone, of Boston. For the last twenty years Professor Stone has been known as an active and authoritative worker in the field of science. To him more than to anybody else do we owe our knowledge of the fossil foot-prints of the rocks of Northern Rhode Island, and his work on "Certain Resemblances Between the Prehistoric Races of Ohio and the Present Inhabitants of Labrador, with Thoughts on the Immutability of Human Varieties," is the highest authority on the subject. Nor has the Professor entirely neglected more popular forms of research, as his work on " Food Adulterations, with Hints for Their Prevention," aftests. Indeed, our object in referring to the Professor to-day is to speak of a discovery of his in regard to a matter of evryday interest to thousands of people in this country; and, though there was one slight error in the conclusions drawn by him, our confidence in his scientific ability is strengthened rather than weakened. A few weeks ago Professor Stone was called to

Marltown, Ind., by the sickness of an aunt. He

remained in the place several days, and naturally his scientific mind was active. It is as impossible for a trained scientist to refrain from observing and drawing conclusions as it is for a duck to keep from swimming when adjusted in the water. The practical scientist has not the penetration of the Englishman who can sail along the Atlantic Coast in his yacht and then write a book on "Social Life in Utah," but he nevertheless can see an infinite variety of things which are as a sealed book to the ordinary person. Professor Stone had not been in Marltown twentyfour hours before he noted a marked absence of natural teeth among the men of the place. haps half of the men in Marltown-certainly over half of the young men-had no teeth at all except false ones, and the other men all had lost from one to a dozen of their original teeth. true scientist, the Professor first carefully lected and tabulated his facts. He found that there should be a grand total of 62,000 natural teeth in the mouths of Maritown men, but he could find only 15,500, making the startling deficiency of 46,-500. Every effect must have a cause-there is nothing dearer to the scientific heart than this. Professor Stone looked around for the cause of this remarkable tooth disappearance. Again like a true scientist, he asked no questions but pro ceeded to evolve the cause from the ascertaines facts bearing on the effect. He soon became convinced that the use of natural gus in the houses was responsible for the rapid decay of teeth in Marltown. No sooner had he settled this in his mind than, again like a true scientist he proceeded to give his discovery to the world In a long and scholarly article in "The Boston Science Monthly" he presented his facts and explained the evident cause. He denounced natural gas in unmeasured terms and predicted that inless its use was stopped the time when men would become permanently toothless would be much hastened. The Professor's able paper provoked much comment in scientific circles, and it was just becoming agreed a few days ago that the use of natural gas must cease, when an unscientific person from Toledo, who had also visited Marltown, was heard from.

This unscientific individual of course went at his investigation in a very unscientific manner. We need not give his crude researches more space than to say that he ascertained that two years ago a handsome, black-eyed, curly-headed, dim pled-cheeked young lady dentist from Chicago opened an office in Marltown, and that since then the men of the place have not done much but get their teeth pulled. These being the hard facts in the case, apparently, the ingenious and strictly scientific theory of Professor Stone must, in the words of the political economist, "fall to the ground," and scientists lose interest in it. But it still retains its interest for other people If the young lady dentist is responsible for the fall of the masculine Marltown tooth shall not the young lady dentist be prohibited? She is being turned out in increasing numbers each year by the colleges, and there is no reason why she may not spread and become common every-Nor is there any reason to suspect that the Marltown men are any different from other men, therefore the coming of the young lady dentist apparently means the going of the male tooth, and something ought to be done about it

A telegram lately appeared in The Tribune which incorrectly stated the attitude of the Agricultural Department of the United States toward the Ar gora goat. The relations existing between the two are not strained, neither are they likely to be since the Department wishes the goat well and is willing in all proper ways to encourage him. But it is not true, as the telegram represents, that the Department procured the introduction of a bill in Congress early this month, directing the Ameri can Minister to Turkey to enter into negotiations for the purchase from Asia Minor of a number of pure blooded Angora goats, the intention being to domesticate them in California. The Department had nothing whatever to do with the intro duction of the bill. The Secretary of Agriculture has frequently expressed his disapproval of any scheme looking to the establishment under the auspices of the National Government of a breeding farm for any kind of live stock. The Secretary, however, is heartily in sympathy with all efforts to provide for the substitution of home grown for foreign products, and has repeatedly expressed his willingness to do what he could in a legitimate way to aid the Angora goat breeders

If Mr. McCarren doesn't give Judge Maynard certify to.

of judgment in laying plans for a memorial of such colossal proportions. It is sufficient to realize that the erection of the monument has been begun, the design has been agreed upon, and nothing remains save to raise the amount of money still needed. To the doing of this General Horace Porter and his associates are led active lives and are living illustrations of the latest and a local such as the sufficient to two famous men who were born in Massachusetts on April 3, 1822. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Dr. Henry M. Field have reached the age of soventy, but to all appearances each is still good for a good many years of work yet. Both have for the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me to stand where the swift currents rush.

With my rod all astrain and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the sand and and prove me the marsh, with the brown snipe a dustrial and a bass coming in. Or give me the standard of the control and the sum of the sum o truth that idleness kills sooner than inbor. Dr. Field has been a world-wide traveller, and has written some most charming books embodying his observations at home and abroad. Perhaps he is best known as The Editor of "The Evangelist, which under his direction has been both pros perous and influential. Dr. Hale has, in addition to the duties of an active pastorate, engaged in numerous activities-too numerous, in fact, to mention. He has been novelist, story writer, historian, editor, organizer, and so forth, displaying a versatility that is only exceeded perhaps by his rare organizing ability. Although Dr. Hale and Dr. Field have renched the Psalmist's limit of years neither seemingly has any intention of putting off the harness. They will receive many congratulations to-day, to which The Tribune begs to add its hearty good wishes.

> Mr. O'Halloran must have been lonesome at Lakewood yesterday. Mr. Cleveland was in

It is to the credit of the great German people that Prince Bismarck's birthday has brought him more messages of congratulation, more gifts and more telegrams, letters, and tokens of grateful remembrance of all kinds, than ever before. is probably in worse tavor with the Emperor than ever. We hear of no message from the young autocrat who owes everything to Prince Bis. marek, and who cannot endere to reflect that he owes him everything. But Germany is still loyal to the creator of the Empire, to the great states man who laid the foundations of the policy which lesser statesmen are rather feebly following. Gerare confident that the Grant Monument Asso- many is not ungrateful. She has, it is true, been

thinking lately that Prince Bismarck may have to come back to power. She looks upon her Emperor with a sort of vague terror, and with much doubt as to what he may do next. If things take a bad turn, there will be a general demand for Prince Bismarck as the only one who can set them right. But it need not be thought that a selfish expectation of future services counts for much in the tribute now offered him. It is a genuine popular homage to the deposed Chancellor, whom Europe, the Europe that hates and the Europe that loves him, alike honor as incomparably the first political genius of his time.

Things are looking extremely bad for David P. Hill in New-York just now. The revolt against him in the ranks of his recent supporters bids fair soon to become open. But when Hill turns his eyes to the South there is one ray of hopea small one, to be sure, but still a gleam. One county in Georgia, to wit, has elected Hill delegates to the State Convention. Hill is certainly entitled to every iota of comfort he can get out of this bit of news.

PERSONAL.

The daughter of Senator Mills, of Texas, sat in the Schate galleries the other day when her father took the oath of office. When she rose to go she missed her purse, and an elaborate search in the vicinity failed to discover it. At length a friend suggested that she might have left it in the House gallery, where she had been half an hour previously. The investigation was extended in that direction, and the lost treasure was recovered. The purse contained more than mere pocket change at the time.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, was feted in Chicago last Monday evening by the Brown alumni.

Mrs. Beecher narrates, in "The Ladies Home Journal." how deeply impressed her husband was by his father's mental failure before the death of that parent. Should such a fate befall himself he thought he could never bear it. But Mrs. Beecher, to reassure him, intimated that she would no doubt discover any such misfortune to him before the world did, and would be unwilling to have him, under such conditions, continue in the pulpit. His smiling reply was: "How do you know but you may fail before I do, and therefore be unable to judge!"

When Bill Nye was in Kansas City lecturing, recently, this little loke was played on him: There is in that city a man who laughs as sonorously and unremittingly as a foghorn, although he manages to cover a wider range of iones in this operation than does that deep-lunged, mournful songstress. remarkable individual was slyly provided with a front scat at the lecture. "The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette," in telling the story, says: "It took some time for the subtle wit of Bill Nye to bore itself into the adamant of his understanding, but suddenly the humorist told one of his irresistible stories, and the humorist told one of his irresistible stories, and the expected laugh came. The man spread out his legs, lay back in his seat, threw back his head, and roared out his consternation-spreading laugh. High and far above all other laughter rose the volume of this laugh. It sank, it rose, it repeated, it redoubled on itself. The laughter of the rest of the audience was stilled, but the man in front showed no signs of wearying or letting up. A blank, dazed look, like that of injured innocence, came over the face of Bill Nye, who avers he will get even with his persecutors the next time he goes to Kansas City."

Frederick Douglass says he knows nothing of the scheme to nominate him for President on a pensionfor ex-slaves platform; and, what's more, he would not take any such nomination. He regards the move-ment as libraryised.

Living children of Revolutionary sires continue to be reported to The Tribune. Among the latest additions to the roll are these: Tertius Clarke, of Chester, Conn., aged eighty-six, and Mrs. Lucy L' Hommedieu, of Westbrook, aged eighty-four, children of George Clark; Nathan Pierce, of Suffeld, Conn., aged ninetyone, Mrs. Anna H. Fierce, his wife, aged eighty-four, and her brother, G. C. Barnap, now of Marietta, Ga., the latter two being children of John Burnap: Mrs. Cuty Best, of Fultoniana, Schoharle County, N. Y., and City Best, of Fultamana, Schoharie County, N. Y., and Mrs. Ratsy Foster, of Glovesville, N. Y., daughters of Timothy Murphy, and latth about ninety years old; three hiothers Fease, and between eighty and eighty-five, all Bring in Fleming, N. Y., and sons of Silas Pease; and Mrs. Smah Wilcox, of New-Ernnswick, N. J., and Mrs. Rachel Van Deventer, of South River, N. J., daughters of Christopher Van Deventer.

Generals Gordon, Longstreet, Hampton, Cockrell and Wheeler are among the ex-Confederate officers expected to attend the big reunion in New-Orleans next Friday and Saturday.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Even Jerry Simpson has a bit of poetic imagine tion in his soul. He frankly admits that it is his ambition to speak some day "in Fancuil with all its sacred memories."

POLITICS IN BILLVILLE. Sixty candidates for sheriff-its fun to see 'em strive; Fifteen for Tax Collector: for Road Inspector, five; There's twenty-six for Marshal, and eight or ten for Mayor; ninety odd for Justice, and there an't no justice And pi

here:
The stores is all wide open—take anything you find;
It's free as old religion of the old camp meetin' kind!
They're a jawin', they're a fightin' with the shotgun
an' the sling.
The coffin factory's boomin', and we're Coroner—by
jing:

-(Chicago Mail.

A cynical Western man puts it this way. "They say it takes three generations to make a gentleman; and then when he is made he is just as likely as not to be the father of a blackleg."

THE LATTER-DAY VERSION. EX May I be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease;
 Let others fight to win the prize; I'm not so hard to please!"
—(Indianapolis Journal. A Negative Conclusion .- Rufftuff .- Say, that may

jishen at ther opery house wa'n't no good last night. Tuffruff.-You've hit it right, ole man; I don't know nobody what couldn't do what he didn't do-HE WANTS TO KILL SOMETHING.

Ho, for the marshes green with spring,
Where the bitterns creak and the plovers pipe,
Where the gunnt old heron spreads his wing.
Above the haint of rail and snipe;
For my gun is clean and my rod's in trim,
And the old, wild longing is roused in me.
Ho, for the bass-pools cool and dim:
Ho, for the swales of the Kankakea!

Is there other joy like the joy of a man
Free for a season with rod and grun,
With the sun to tan and the winds to fau,
And the waters to lull, and never a one
Of the cares of life to follow him,
Or to shadow his mind while lie wanders free
Ho, for the currents slow and dim!
Ho, for the fens of the Kankakee!

A but by the river, a light canoe.

My rod and my gun, and a sennight fair—
A wind from the south, and the wildfowl due;
He mine. All's well. Comes never a cure,
A strain of the savage fires my blood,
And the zest of freedom is keen in me;
Ho, for the marsh and the lillied flood!
Ho, for the sloughs of the Kankakee!

Bernard McKernan, a night watchman of Phoeniaville, Penn., was a private in Lord Cardigan's immortal regiment that rodo

Back from the jaws of death, Back from the mouth of hell,

at Balaklava. He also passed unscathed through the

whole Crimean War, and is the proud possessor of two silver medals, one of which was given to him by Queen Victoria and the other by the Sultan of Turkey. "Balaklavn," he says, "was a mistake, a thing to be ashamed of. None of us, either officers or privates. did more than every soldier does-obey. Lord Cardigan said 'Charge!' and we charged, and that's all there was to it. Why don't they drop this nonsense about Balaklava and talk about Inkermann and Alma instead? They were battles and they did some good. What good did Belaklava do !" Upon this ground the old man refused to be interviewed, "I'll show you my nedals," he said, "since you've come all the way to Phoenixville to see me, but I don't want you to write a lot of nonsense about my bravery. I wasn't any braver at halaklava than any other man would have been, and if you say that I was it would make me ashamed."

B. and C. Limited.—"Give me a plate of hot beans," said the man at the lunch counter.

"Pork with it?" asked the waiter.

"Yes."

Then he turned to the hole in the wall, and sang

He does, and so do his people.

out:
"Beston and Chicago limited," and beans with pork
for one came back.—(Detroit Free Press. The friends of Emperor William say he needs a rest

Not a Valuable Constituent.—Ward Leader—Billy, here's a new family moved into your precinct. Better ee the man. We need every vote, and maybe he's

Heeler-Naw. He'll never vote for nobody,

"Cause he's perfessor of political science in a college. Them ducks never knows when it's election day."—(Chicago Times,